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and thus a set of coins which in Cohen's work are torn widely asunder by alphabetical requirements is brought together in a sequence which impresses one with the major events of a quiet reign of peace and prosperity.

An example from the coinage of Caligula is a large brass or sestertius, which is a dated piece belonging to the year 37 A. D. The reverse type represents the Emperor sacrificing at an altar before a temple, and bears the inscription DIVO AUG. (= Divo Augusto, 'To the deified Augustus'). This type Mr. Sydenham refers to the celebration of the Ludi Saeculares, or Secular Games, which Caligula celebrated so extravagantly in 37 A.D. Another example would be the coins of Nero with the temple of Janus on the reverse and the inscription, 'The peace of the Roman people on land and sea having been established, he closed the gates of the temple of Janus'. In Cohen, we find descriptions of bronze coins of different sizes bearing this reverse type, a few of which are dated and the dates correspondingly recorded. The historical meaning of the type, however, is naturally not explained, but there can be no doubt that the reference is to the Parthian War which came to an end in 63 A. D., and the closing of the temple of Janus in 64 A. D. The specimens of this type which are dated bear out this inference as to the meaning.

This volume is most warmly commended, not only to students of Roman numismatics, but to all students and teachers of the Classics and Roman history, as the only work of this general nature which is handy and inexpensive, and one eminently reliable. Its author is already a well-known figure in the numismatic world through his book on the Coinage of Nero, his various contributions published in the Numismatic Chronicle, the organ of the Royal Numismatic Society, and in the valuable Numismatic Circular published by Messrs. Spink and Son (London).

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY. AGNES BALDWIN BRETT.

IN CATILINAM 2.4

Utinam ille omnis suas copias eduxisset! Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat, Publicium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popina nullum rei publicae motum afferre poterat; reliquit quos viros, quanto aere alieno, quam valentis, quam nobilis!

In place of the traditional punctuation, Mr. Clyde R. Jeffords has proposed, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY II. 96, to put a period after *reliquit*, suppressing the semicolon that precedes it, or rather, I suppose, changing it to a comma, thus "securing a perfectly balanced period, a typical case of adversative asyndeton, and phrasing with the vigor that is so conspicuously lacking in the passage as it is ordinarily printed".

Still, the sense afforded by the punctuation of our present text is so clear that the proposed change seems unnecessary. The general sense is this: 'The men who have gone with Catiline are far less important than

those he has left in the city'. This idea Cicero develops into the following antithesis: . . . Publicius and Minucius he has taken with him, whose debts contracted in taverns could be of no consequence to the State¹, but those he has left, (you all know) what men they are; how burdened with debts, how powerful, how noble!

The adversative asyndeton is strongly marked, both by the opposition in thought, as explained above, and by the chiasmic construction: *Tongilium mihi eduxit* . . .; *reliquit quos viros* . . ., and the meaning of the passage, as it stands in our editions, is quite satisfactory. On the other hand, the change proposed by Mr. Jeffords would result in a contradiction, as *quos viros, quanto aere alieno* . . ., would refer to the same men of whom Cicero has just said, *quorum aes alienum* . . . nullum rei publicae motum afferre poterat. The traditional punctuation is therefore to be maintained.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,
WINOOSKI, VERMONT.

J. M. HERROUET.

AS TO CICERO'S NODDING

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 14.31-32, Professor Nutting quotes the following passage from Cicero, Cat. 3.21:

Illud vero nonne ita praesens est ut nutu Iovis optimi maximi factum esse videatur, ut, cum hodierno die mane per forum meo iussu et coniurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur?

He then goes on to attribute the irregular sequence of the imperfect subjunctives in dependence on *praesens est* to carelessness on Cicero's part in allowing himself to be thrown off the track by the intervening *factum esse*. Without denying that the *factum esse* makes the imperfect tenses seem a little more natural, I should like to maintain that Cicero knew just what he was doing when he used those tenses, and that he could not have expressed his thought nearly so well in any other way, even if a word like *divinum* had been used in place of *nutu* . . . *factum esse*.

The principle of sequence is merely the tendency of subordinate verbs to indicate time with reference to the time of the superior (main) verb, instead of to the time of utterance or writing (in Caesar, about a 95% tendency for subjunctives and 75% for indicatives). But this tendency in no way prevents an imperfect subjunctive from being subordinate to a present tense if a past point of view is otherwise indicated (as in *quaero a te quid agerem*), any more than it prevents the use of the perfect and present subjunctives in consecutive clauses dependent on past tenses, where the author feels it more important to indicate the time of the result with reference to the time of writing than to the time of the superior verb.

There is, moreover, another striking exception to the tendency above mentioned. When a *cum*-clause in the

¹Debts contracted in taverns, the gathering-places of the low class, would not amount to a great deal.